CLEVELAND BLAMED

FOR SELLING BONDS TO FOREIGN-ERS AT A HIGH INTEREST.

His Action Regarded as a Virtual Lowering of the Credit of the Government He Represents.

AGAINST CARLISLE'S ADVICE

UNFAIR ARBITRATION PROPOSITION FROM EUROPEAN POWERS.

Proposed Trenty Which, if Accepted, Would Place the United States at the Mercy of Monarchies.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Fab. , 10 .- Comment in Washington continues to center entirely on the remarkably high rate of interest at which President Cleveland has sold his last issue of bonds to the representatives of foreign money lenders. Mr. Carlisle, it was well known, was strenuously opposed to paying more than 3% per cent. interest, and he was equally anxious that there should be proposals issued to the general banking ablic, inviting all Americans to compete. In both matters he appears to have been summarily overruled. A press statement from Mr. Cleveland attesting to the warm personal relations existing between himself and his distinguished Secretary of the Treasury seems now again in order and it might be strengthened, this time by a

diplomatic hint at Mr. Carlisle's possible

elevation to the Supreme Bench to succeed

Justice Jackson. More significant than columns of discussion are the figures given below, which tell a plain, unvarnished tale of what Mr. Cleveland, in selling our bonds to foreign money-changers at a rate higher than any American citizens were ever paid, has done to lower the credit of the government. A comparison of prices for government securities compiled from the list of the London Stock Exchange for Jan. 26, makes a timely exhibit of credits. British government securities twenty-six in number, all yield less than 3% per cent., and most of them less than 3 per cent. Bonds of the following British colonies yield less than 3% per cent: British Columbia, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Jamaica, South Australla, Western Australia, Hong Kong Natal, New Foundland, New South Wales and Tasmania. The following government's bonds sell on a better basis than 3% per cent.: Egypt, Norway, Belgium, France, Germany and Denmark. These comparisons are more significant as indicators than for present purposes. United States four-percents, at 1101/2 yesterday's price, yield buyers 3 per cent. On a basis of 3% per cent., they would sell at about 10214. Their decline has been checked by strong support. which points to the marketing of the new bonds at a large advance on the syndicate price of 1041/2. The market price would need be about 119% to make them equivalent to the present fours at 110%, because the present fours will mature in 1907 and the new ones will run until 1925. At whatever figures the market may settle for various classes of bonds, it seems certain that the London comparison will not apply to the forthcoming issue. General investors cannot buy the bonds at a basis anything like 3% per cent. If the gold reserve were to be depleted again in a few months, as it was after the last two loans, making necessary still another bond issue, on a basis higher than 3% per cent., for the government, so that general investors might get

ONE-SIDED ARBITRATION.

New Foundland.

3% per cent., the credit of the government

might be said to have fallen below such

financially discredited countries as Egypt or

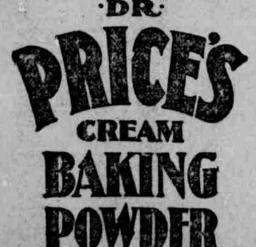
Scheme That European Nations Would Like Uncle Sam to Indorse. WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.-The recent visit to Washington of Mr. Cremer, the British member of Parliament, who was charged with the presentation to our government of a memorial, signed by about 350 of his colleagues in Parliament, urging the segotlation of an arbitration treaty with Great Britain, has resulted in stimulating interest in that project, which had rather lagged since the introduction of the Allison resolution some years ago. In Congress the proposition has taken tangible shape in a radical joint resolution, submitted by Senator Sherman and referred to the committee on foreign relations, fully authorizing the President to move in the matter. While this resolution has not been entirely acceptable to the advocates of the scheme it has served its purpose of forming the basis of consideration by the committee. But, meanwhile, negotiations have been opened, as yet only preliminary in nature, between our government and the British embassador, that wan, it is said, if they result in the consummation of a treaty, be fraught with the gravest consequences so far as the United States is concerned. In its present shape the proposition is extremely broad, though it may be narrowed as the negotiations progress, for it contemplates nothing less then a for it contemplates nothing less than a great general treaty, to which the United States and all of the great European powers shall be parties, by the terms of which any matter in dispute between any of the signatory powers, which cannot be adjusted by the ordinary methods of diplomacy, shall be submitted to arbitration.

There is noturn substantially new in

There is nothing substantially new in this proposition, which has been discussed for many years in various shapes, but the fact that negotiations have actuary begun has had the effect to draw the attention such treaty, to the grave consequences that might be expected to follow its ratification. For instance, it has been urged that the Monroe Coctrine, on which our predomi-nance in this hemisphere depends, would be speedily dismissed as of no force in an arbitration. Each of the signatory powers would be represented on the arbitration commission and, as the European powers would be largely in the majority, there could be but one result should any question be submitted involving the application of this doctrine to which they have never subscribed and have tolerated only because of the ability of the United States to maintain it against any single power.

Another objection that has been advanced is that the arbitration treaty would ab-solutely deny the right of revolution and this might be a very serious matter to the should cast off allegiance to Great Britain

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it would probably be impossible for this country to recognize her independence, much less annex the Dominion, even on the unanimous application of its people. Of late years the major part of our negotiations with European powers has been made up of the settlement of difficulties growing out of our insistence on the recognition of the citizenship of naturalized Americans. On this issue the United States is at variance with aimost all of the European countries, which have found it essential to the maintenance of their great systems of enforced tenance of their great systems of enforced military service to deny the right of expatriation to their subjects; and if such a question were submitted to arbitration, the United States would be certainly defeated in its contention, and there would be to a solution. be no safety for our naturalized citizens anywhere outside of the United States. These are a few of the difficulties that at present beset the pathway of negotiations leading to a general arbitration treaty and it is doubtful if they can be ever over-

WILL BE NO GOLD BONDS.

Leaders of the House Do Not Think a Bill Can Be Passed. WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 .- To-morrow the House enters on the last three weeks of the session. Although the President's special message relative to the bond issue, sent to Congress on Friday, is being considered by the ways and means committee, there is no present expectation that any effort will be made to pass the bill authorizing gold bonds during the coming week. The majority of the Republicans are against it, and without their aid the Democratic leaders believe it is a useless waste of time to consider such a measure in the House. The week will be devoted to rou-

The greater part of the week in the Senate will necessarily be devoted to the appropriation bills. The postoffice bill will be the first remaining unacted upon to receive the attention of the Senate. The bill will, in all probability, develop sufficient debate to consume two days' time, if not more. There will probably be spasmodic efforts during the week to get up other than appropriation bills. Senator Butter has given notice of an intention to move to take up the pooling bill after the postoffice bill shall be disposed of. Senator Allen is also anxious to call up his resolution for the investigation of the Alabama elections. Should the bankruptcy hill not be displaced by the pooling bill the chances for its further consideration are very slight. Senator George, its especial champion, says that he has a faint hope of it, but admits that the fight against it is so bitter and persistent as to render the prospect doubtful. The possibilities include more or less reference to the financial and Hawaiian questions. The greater part of the week in the Sen-

Texas Fever Line Extended. WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 .- In accordance with the act of Congress of May 29, 1894, the Secretary of Agriculture has Issued to "Managers and superintendents of railroads and transportation companies of the United States, stock men and others" the usual regulations concerning cattle transportation, to be in force from Feb. 13 inst. to Dec. 1 next. The principal difference between the regulations and those of last year lies in the fact that the Texas fever line, as it is called, has been extended westward to the Pacific coast.

FRIENDS GOT REVENGE.

Punishment of the Man Who Wished for an Old-Fashioned Winter.

He, a blase individual, poked his head out from under five comforts and three overcoats Friday morning and viewed the heavy frosting upon the window panes with composure. He arose and, after breaking the ice in the water pitcher, performed his daily ablution. He dressed hurriedly and went down stairs, where his wife was trying to get breakfast over a one-candle power fire.

"This is the kind of weather we had when I was a boy living in York State," he said, hustling about and trying to keep warm.

"I hope you are happy." replied the wife,

who was shaking within her sealskin cloak, which she wore. He went for a pitcher of water, but the pump was frozen and all the pumps in the neighborhood were found to be in the same condition. He walked around through the neighborhood, but could find neither well nor cistern from which water could be obtained. He returned thoroughly chilled and, without saying anything, he put on his heavy ulster. His wife turned the kitchen fire up as far as it would go and then he and she sat down before the parlor grate, he in his ulster and she in

her sealskin. "Do you see that little flame in this corner," remarked his wife. "That is all Now let us keep warm."

He didn't reply but shortly arose and went to look at the thermometer. He wondered why it was that he was cold, but when he saw the mercury had crawled down into the bulk he arturned to his clean. into the bulb he returned to his place by the grate. He couldn't sit very near the fire for the cold air coming down the chimney was more disagreeable than that in the room. He swore that it was never so cold in Vark State that it was never so cold in York State, that is, he never felt the cold so severely. He sat and shivered and finally, putting on his hat, remarked that he could not wait for breakfast to cook, as he had to go downtown. rie went to the car line and stood twenty

minutes on the carrier waiting for a car. Several of his friends were on the car and they all looked smilingly at him. He was so cold that he could hardly stand. They asked him what he thought of the weather and they told him wonderful tales told them by truthed them. weather and they told him wonderful tales told them by truthful thermometers. Four squares were passed and the car broke down. The motors got out of fix and after waiting fifteen minutes for the motorman to repair them the passengers climbed out and walked the remainder of the way. The York State man's face felt like a football when he entered a restaurant near his office. The clerk who sat behind the counter with his overcoat about him

the counter with his overcoat about him casually asked:

"Is it cold enough for you?"

He made no reply, but took a seat. He drank his lukewarm coffee, but the food brought him was too cold for a digestion such as he possessed. When it was warm he had often remarked that everybody's digestion would be better if it were colder. He left the restaurant and went to his offe left the restaurant and went to his of fice, but that was cold. An attempt had been made to heat the building with wood and all the offices were filled with smoke. He couldn't write, nor could he open his morning mail. His office thermometer regismorning mail. His office thermometer registered 40 degrees above zero. During the morning several of his friends dropped in to talk about the weather. They all expressed the wish that he was satisfied. One said he hoped it would remain cold for a month. Another said it was not near so cold as it used to be in York State. The owner of the last remark came from Virginia, but he said he had heard it was cold in York State. The blase individual was in York State. The blase individual was asked if he ever saw any colder weather in York State. He tried to say "Many a time," but the words caught in his throat. Other friends called him up by telephone and asked if he was cold, how he liked the weather, if he were warm, if he were satisfied, and a thousand and one other annoying questions. He became weary of

these taunts and took down his telephone receiver, so he would not be disturbed. He oegan to lose his "blaseness." At 3 o'clock in the afternoon he started home. He thought the breakfast would surely be done by that time and perhaps the fire in the kitchen had improved somewhat since morning. He decided to walk, thinking he would get warm in that way. On his way home he met other friends, and each had some cheering and comforting remark to make. At home he found his wife sitting by the kitchen fire with her sealskin still on, and her feet in the oven. He gave a cry of pain as he entered the room. He realized that his hands and face

"Well, John, this is your kind of a win-ter," remarked his wife, between shivers.
"That's right; joke with a man when he is frozen. I am in a horrible condition, horrible condition. I expect amputation will be necessary." "You wanted it to turn cold," replied his wife, coldly "Now, look here. I don't want to hear any more about that. Come and help me get off these gloves and this coat, and don't

let me freeze."

While he danced about the kitchen, upsetting two chairs, she helped him off with his gloves and coat. The operation was evidently painful. Then he sent his wife hurrying about searching for cooling applica-tions and remedies for frostbites. The neighborhood was aroused. The doctor was neighborhood was aroused. The doctor was sent for, but he remarked that it was "nothing but a little frostbite." That night which was Friday, he sat for hours by the kitchen stove with his feet and hands in ice water, while his wife poured hot teas down him. He groaned and cursed inwardly. Several of his friends hearing of his condition dropped in to see if they could be of any assistance. They gathered around him, all of them bundled up in winter wraps, and offered advice and consolation. One related how a great uncle of his had One related how a great uncle of his had

suffered a frost-bitten nose in York State during one old-fashioned winter, and it became necessary to amputate that mem-

He did not reply to the remarks nor join in the conversation. His friends all looked happy, for indeed they were, for they were witnessing the just punishment of a man who talked about the old-fashioned winters

TAILOR BURNED OUT

and wished for their return.

A. J. TREAT SUFFERS HEAVY DAM-AGE BY FIRE AND WATER.

Indications Point to Incendiarism-Grocery and Residence Burned in West Indianapolis.

An attempt was made last night, about 9:30 o'clock, to burn the When Block, which resulted in almost the complete destruction of the stock of A. J. Treat, merchant tailor, and, but for the efficient work of the fire department, the entire block would have gone up in flames. As it was, the fire was entirely confined to the room occupied by A. J. Treat. He carried a stock of ?20,000, with \$15,000 insurance and what escaped the flames was ruined either by smoke or water. The building was being repaired and the offices above were all unoccupied, thereby saving a greater loss. Smoke filled the entire block, pouring out at the top. as though the flames were throughout the building.

There is no doubt but that the fire was o incendiary origin. The first fireman who started into the rear of the burning building, found the rear basement door broken open and the basement full of fire and smoke. About the same time, fire was discovered on the first floor, and some time lacer, flames suddenly appeared on he fourth or top floor, and the firemen who went up there assert that when they first reached that part of the building there we. : two smal fires, about ten feet : part, burning in the middle of the floor. There were, consequently, fires in the basement, first and fourth floors, while there were no flames on the second and third floors until the fire had burned into them from the other floors. The firemen also claim that the odor of coal oil was present when they first entered the building.

The fire had considerable start before it was discovered. The first intimation of flames was when the considerable in the considerable start before it was discovered.

was discovered. The first intimation of flames was when the engineer in the engine room of the When clothing store was aroused by the thick smoke which came from the basement of the adjoining room. He immediately gave the alarm, and soon after the arrival of the department a second alarm was sent in. Smoke was issuing from the basement windows in the rear in great black columns and the room was filled with it. An attack was made both front and rear, one company breaking the glass and rear, one company breaking the glass and rear, one company breaking the glass in the front door and going through the smoke with a line of hose. The fire was then in the rear of the room, but was only smoldering, and it was with some difficulty that it was located. Another company pulled up the iron gratings in the rear of the building. The rear windows were broken open and two lines were quickly taken in that way. The smoke was so dense that it was an impossibility for the firemen to remain within for any length of time. While the fire in the basement was raging some one in the rear of the building saw a tongue of flame shoot from a window away tongue of flame shoot from a window away up on the fourth floor. Ladders were at once procured and a number of firemen went up with a chemical line and found

that floor eblaze.

By that time the fire had burned into the By that time the fire had burned into the second floor, and it was soon a mass of flames. For a time it looked as though it would be impossible to save the block. Ladders were quickly placed at the rear second story windows and several streams were directed into the building from that charter. The flames went up the south wall along the waste pipe passage ways to the roof. The firemen fought inside the building and from the roofs of the adjoining buildings. from the roofs of the adjoining buildings, were lower than the burning building. For the most part, the flames were con-fined to the rear of the building, except in the basement where the fire seemed to have the greatest start.

The stock on the north side of the room and toward the front was unharmed, except by the smoke. That part in the rear, howentirely ruined. Street-car traffic to the northeast portion of the city was tied up for an hour or so. An immense crowd gathered at the scene shortly after the alarm, but the police, un-der Captain Campbell, were on hand promptly, and ropes were stretched, keeping the

crowd on the opposite side of the street from the fire. The loss to A. J. Treat's stock will reach fully 80 per cent. of its value. Except for a small portion, that which escaped the flames was thoroughly soaked with black, dirty water from the floor above. The insurance will probably cover the loss. The stock in the When store is damaged somewhat by water and smoke. For a while the entire room was filled with smoke, and later, when water was thrown on the fire in the upper floors, it began to drip through and saturated a great deal of the stock in the chil-

dren's department on the south side of the room. The balance of the stock was dam-aged only by smoke. It was impossible to estimate the loss last night. Grocery and Residence Burned.

Increased gas pressure after midnight was responsible for another disastrous fire in West Indianapolis last night. About 12:30 the fire department of that town was called to the corner of Lynn avenue and York street. The two-story residence of J. W. Snowdon was on fire. It was a very lively blaze, for the fire evidently had been burn-ing for some time when discovered, and had a good headway when the department arrived. It looked from the courthouse tower as if it were a big fire, so several companies from this city were sent across the river. From the residence the fire spread to the grocery store of William L. Brown, on Lynn avenue. Both buildings were nearly completely destroyed. Mr. Snowden was able to save but a portion of his household effects. A part of the grocery stock was carried by neighbors to a place of safety. Fortunately, the departments prevented the blaze from spreading to other buildings. It was impossible last night to get an accurate estimate of the loss, which was roughly estimated at \$3,000, partially insured.

READY FOR THE OPENING.

Finishing Touches All Made-Society Circus Begins To-Night.

The last rehearsals have developed the fact that the Society Circus, which opens tonight, will be a thorough success and an entertainment of high standard. The rough edges have all been smoothed away and there will be few of the marks of the amateur work about the affair. The operetta has been well rehearsed, the beautiful voices having accompanied themselves to the orchestra. Nearly all the paraphernalia was in place Saturday, the Cyclorama presenting a busy scene with the finishing rehearsals, the horses dashing around the ring and the musicians running over their scores. The feats of Filemaker, the great jumping horse, will open the eyes of the people to-night. Yesterday he cleared bars higher than a tall man's head and the little pony, his companion, did almost as well. The sale of seats indicates a large attendance. Special provisions have been made for heating the big Cyclorama Building, pipes having been extended around the entire building and heaters put on at intervals. It was very warm inside the building yesterday. A number of boxes have been sold for to-night. The seating capacity of the

any annoying waits. CITY NEWS NOTES.

orchestra there will be a military band, and the entertainment will follow fast, without

John Quinn, an ex-gambler, will lecture at Y. M. C. A. Hall this evening to men The reception which Speaker Adams and

over two thousand. Besides an

wife were to tender the members of the Legislature has been indefinitely postponed, on account of the illness of Mr. Adams. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" Has been used over nf'y years by minions of mothers for their children while teething. with perfect success. It soothes the child softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from

teething or other causes. For sale by drug-gists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25c a bottle. Thousands die every winter of consumption, bronchitis, diphtheria and lung fever, whom a few doses of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar, given in time, would have saved from a premature grave. Sold by all druggists.
Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute.

BRICE ADVICE FOR

HOW HIS RAILWAY SYNDICATE COULD AID THE L. E. & W.

Views of a Traveling Salesman Freight Traffic of Local Lines Affeeted by the Cold Weather.

A party of traveling salesmen were discussing the subject of better railway facilities in the southern part of the State when one of the number, who has studied the railway map of the State, made a suggestion which it would certainly be wise for the management of the Lake Erie & Western to consider and present to the Brice syndicate, as it would certainly greatly enhance the value of the Lake Erie & Western as a railway property. The gentleman said: "There is a railroad from Evansville to Jasper, in Dubois county. Well, Mr. Brice should buy that plece of road and continue it northeasterly, keeping on the east side of White river to the town of Shoals, the county seat of Martin county, and then cross the river and the Mississippi division of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, continuing to Indian Springs, crossing E. & R.; thence to Bloomington, crossing L., N. A. & C. railway, passing through Monroe county's iron deposits in Van Buren township and its heavy stone ledges in and about Bloomington, Elliottsville and Steinville; thence to Morgantown or Trafalgar, cross-ing the Martinsville branch of the Big Four; thence straight to Indianapolis. This would give the Lake Erie & Western people a direct route from points north to places south, and through the best timber, stone, iron and coal, and by branching into Brown county they would reach the gold fields, and through the corn belt of White river—corn, hogs, logs and tobacco. There are eight county seats on the Indianapolis & Michigan City division, and there would be five additional on the Evansville & Control additional on the Evansville & Chattanooga division. This extension would touch or cross nineteen counties, and in the south part traverse some of the most productive agristone, timber and water powers on the route would make a paying road both in freight and passenger business. The section is virtually unoccupied. The route would be the most direct line of connection with Evans-ville and Southern cities, and is a road that old lines fear and will do what they can to

Zero Weather Cuts Down Traffic. The official train records show that in the week ending Feb. 9 there were received and forwarded at Indianapolis 14,240 oaded cars, which was a falling off of 2.548 as compared with the week ending Feb. 2, yet it was 112 more than were handled in the corresponding week of last. The surprise is that, with such weather as prevailed almost the entire week, the movement was as heavy as it was and is accounted for by the fact that the reduced rates, which went into effect on Monday, Feb. 4, had been taken advantage of by shippers, many of whom in the preceding week had loaded cars in anticipation of the reduction, as, with the thermometer at zero and below, but little grain is loaded. The east-bound movement of produce and live stock was cut down sharply as a result of the severe weather. The eastbound shipments of provisions fell considerably below those of the corresponding period of 1894, because of the weather. West-bound business did not reach expectations. Large numbers of merchants are now in the East and are beginning to buy spring and summer goods and the roads should soon begin to have an increased volume of business as a result of these purchases. One thing noticeable the last few days is that shipments of lower class reights west have increased somewhat, in-dicating that manufacturers are doing more. Local business last week was the lightest in many years, Indianapolis business houses doing less than in any like period in the memory of the older of the wholesale merchants. In all lines shipments were light. From Commission row practically no shipments were made, the weather not admitting of shipping perishable freights, either in or out bound. There is quite a heavy movement of coal, lumber, hides, fertilizers and freights, in the movement of which the character of the weather cuts no important figure. Below is given the car movement for the weeks ending Feb. 2 and Jan. 26 and the corresponding week last year:

Name of road. Feb. 9, Feb. 2, 1894. ., N. A. & C., Air-line... 329 ., D. & W. 248 ., H. & D. (Ind'p'lis div.). 618 471 525 1,739 572 1,338 1,641 1,538 1,674

Traffic Notes.

dianapolis last week but 393 loaded cars, 254 being forwarded. The road's in-bound business is exceedingly light. The Vandalia last week dropped to the lowest figure in some years, bringing in but 804 loaded cars and forwarding 718, a total of 1,522, against 1,858 in the week ending

The Lake Erie & Western handled at In-

The Peoria & Eastern, all things considered, makes a favorable exhibit, handling at Indianapolis last week 1,573 loaded cars, against 1,920 in the week preceding, which was one of the road's best weeks of late. The Big Four lines dropped last week to the lightest loaded car movement in many months, handling but 6,465 loaded cars at this point, against 7,704 in the week ending Feb. 2, and against 8,100 in the week ending Jan. 26.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton came nearer handling its usual number of cars of late months than any other line, receiving and forwarding 618 loaded cars, being but one less than in the week ending Feb. 2, the number that week being 619.

The empty car movement west is large, exceeding 5,000, which indicates that when the weather is milder grain and live stock will move briskly. Last week the Chicago division of the Big Four hauled west 600 empty cars, the St. Louis division 678, the Vandalia 247 and the Indianapolis & Vinennes 595 empty cars..

The four Pennsylvania lines handled at Indianapois last week 3,092 loaded cars, against 3,611 in the week ending Feb. 2, and against 3,616 in the week ending Jan. 25. The Indianapolis & Vincennes was the only Pennsylvania line that showed a favorable comparison last week with the pre-ceding, bringing in 588 car loads of coal, and would have done even better but for the difficulty in handling business.

Personal, Local and General Notes. Daniel Donough, general ticket agent of he Union Rallway Company, is so ill as to confine him at home. William Greene, general manager of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, returned from New York yesterday.

The Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City earned in January \$112.132, against \$91.373 in January, 1894, and against \$156.313 in 1893. Feb. 12 is the date for another home-seekers' excursion. As yet these low rate excursions have not been the success looked

President Calloway and his subordinate officials spent last week inspecting the equipment, terminals, etc., of the Nickel-The round trip rate to the Mardi Gras celebration in Mobile, Feb. 26, will be \$22 from Indianapolis, good to return until

William Divine, chief clerk of W. P. Walker, freight traffic manager of the Chesapeake & Ohio, spent Sunday in the city with his parents. The remains of Charles Seiley, the late

Vandalia telegraph operator, who went to Florida, hoping to regain his health, arrived at Terre Haute on Saturday. R. B. F. Peirce, general manager of the Indianapolis, Decatur & Western, says the statement that he had tendered his resignatien in that position is not true.

The United States Express Company will, on March 1, displace the Adams Express Company on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, between Cincinnati and St. Louis. C. J. Stedwell, formerly superintendent of the Michigan division of the Big Four, has been appointed superintendent of one of the Dakota divisions of the Chicago & Northeastern Northwestern.

Rumor has it that the Southern Railway Company will seek to secure control of the Norfolk & Western. A gentleman well in-formed regarding the Southern railroad map

says this is certainly improbable, as the two systems tap substantially the same territory in Ohio and Virginia.

DeWitt C. Williams has brought suit in the Superior Court of Tippecanoe county against the L., N. A. & C. for \$15,000 damages on account of injuries received some years ago in the Broad Ripple wreck. The New York Central is this winter, like last, pursuing the method of disposing of the woodwork of all its cendemned cars by inviting poor people to help themselves, with the provision that none of the iron shall be taken away.

car shops of the Pennsylvania lines at Co-lumbus, O., was in the city on Saturday for the purpose of seeing what is needed on the several divisions centering here in the way of passenger and freight cars. The late associates of H. O. Pond, who has

John Commonford, superintendent of the

just retired from the positon of superintend-ent of the Columbus, Shawnee & Hocking, on Saturday presented him with an elegant mahogany roll-top desk and easy chair and his wife with a beautiful parlor chair. Superintendent of Motive Power Barnes, f the Wabash lines, is equipping a car complete with the apparatus necessary to

struct trainmen in air-brake appliances. The school, for such it is called, will be established at Decatur, Ill. The Illinois Central has found such a school of great service Dr. Rice, chief surgeon of the Vandalia line, has had a busy ten days of late looking after the victims of the recent accident. The manner he has taken care of the company's interests and at the same time kept the sufferers comfortable has excited much

favorable comment. He reports the injured all doing well. The American Ticket Brokers' Association has decided not to fight the anti-scalping bill in the California Legislature, as they claim it is a scheme to blackmail them, as they allege has been ione in other States, where similar bills have been introduced. The members have contributed large sums to de-

feat the measure. An official of the Lake Erie & Western says that there are but two things which will prevent that company securing control of the Indianapolis, Decatur & Western: First, the question of getting a good legal title to the property; second, securing enough votes of the Lake Erie & Western stockholders in favor of the purchase.

Edward Zeigler, who has been for two years past with Superintendent Blizzard, of the Michigan division of the Big Four, passed through the city yesterday, en route for Cairo, where he will take the same po-sition with W. G. Bayley, of the Cairo di-vision of the Big Four. Mr. Zeigler was formerly with the Chicago & Atlantic. George L. Gross, Northwestern passenger agent of the Louisville & Nashville, who died in Chicago last week, began railroad

life with Horace Scott, on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis. His associates at that time were Thomas Carse, James Ferrier and Captain James Phillips. The latter was buried at Jeffersonville on the same day that the remains of Mr. Cross were bur.ed. H. F. Bicknell, assistant trainmaster on the Panhandle line, with headquarters at Pittsburg, has been appointed a division su-perintendent of the Lake Erie & Western with headquarters at Lima, O. The appointment took effect Feb. 1. Mr. Bicknell has been with the Panhandle lines twenty-one years, commencing as a telegraph operator. J. J. Turner selected him five years ago as one of his trainmasters for the Pittsburg

division. Charles O. Scull, general passenger agent of the Baltimore & Onio, is one of the most earnest advocates of having differentials apply to party and theatrical business as well as to regular travel. He says: "The show and party business nowadays cuts no little figure in regular passenger receipts, and it is for this reason that the Batlimore & Chio wants its proportion of the traffic. In the early history of differentials this was allowed, and there is no reason why differ-entials should not be granted in case of parties as well as in regular traffic. my part, I cannot see any difference, and think the cases are parallel. In view of the justice of the case, I cannot see why any board of arbitration should not see fit to rule accordingly, and in my opinion the Baltimore & Ohlo will eventually be allowed to apply differentials to parties."

INSURANCE NEWS AND NOTES.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has rendered an opinion declaring the standard fire insurance policy law unconstitutional. President Edward B. Harper, of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life, is gradually convalescing at Lakewood, N. J. It is understood that Mr. Harper's physicians have forbidden his return to active business cares, that there will soon be some reorganization of the official staff of the company thus rendered necessary and that Mr. Harper will go abroad for a long rest to recuperate his shattered nervous system. Insurance Commission Merrill, of Massachusetts, has notified the Commonwealth Mutual Fire of Boston that it will have to assess its policyholders about \$75,000 to pay outstanding losses and provide the reserve required by law. The company's income in 1894 was \$234,274.17, and it disbursed \$133,250.01 for losses and \$65,518.55 for commissions. The total expenditures were \$205,091.10. It had at the end of the year risks outstanding to the net value of \$10,406.019, on which the premiums were \$156,665.91.

Col. Henry B. Beecher, Vincent R. Schenck and William E. Ridgley, who were indicted for issuing a false statement regarding the financial condition of the American Casualty Insurance and Security Company, have also been indicated. pany, have also been indicted on charges of forgery. Two indictments against each were filed. They are charged with forging the name of Frank E. Bond, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, to insurance policies, the alleged being to make the company's books purpose bein look better.

Marine underwriters can furnish no definite information as yet concerning the insurance on the cargo of the lost steame Elbe, and they have to await the arrival of the manifest by mail. Several insurance companies, however, expect to lose not less than \$200,000. No regular insurance is carried by the North German Lloyd Company on its fleet. It insures the vessels itself by setting aside a percentage each year from the profits. The Elbe cost about \$1,500,000. but when lost was not valued at one-half The New York Insurance Department suf-

fered a very severe loss in the death by pneumonia, after an illness of only four days, of its first deputy superintendent, Michael Shannon, Mr. Shannon was regarded as one of the most expert insurance examiners in this country. Although he has not been for several months in the best of health, he worked unremittingly in the official examination of several large life com-panies, and thus, when stricken with a congestive chill, which was quickly followed by acute pneumonia, the low state of his by acute pheumonia, the low state of his vitality was unable to cope with the disease In June, 1883, he was appointed deputy superintendent of insurance. When Robert A. Maxwell succeeded to the office of superintendent of insurance he created the office of chief examiner and installed Mr. Shannon. When James F. Pierce succeeded Mr. Maxwell he appointed Mr. Shannon his first deputy, in which position he con-tinued until his death. During his connection with the insurance department Mr. Shan non examined nearly all the large life in surance companies transacting business in New York State, and previous to his last illness was engaged upon the examination of the Equitable Life and the Mutual Life It was he who conducted the investiga-tion of the New York Life several years ago, and during the past year the greater part of his time was given to an examination of other large companies. His death occurred just as he was completing his work in connection with the examination of the Mutual Life and the Equitable Life. The counting and valuation of the asserand liabilities and the review of the various companies' management were practically finished, and the results are in the hands experts employed by him. The work will be pushed to completion by the superintend-ent, who will be in no way embarrassed in this particular by the untimely death of The Alabama House of Representatives

has passed, by large majorities, two important bills affecting insurance. One of them provides that the companies insuring against fire shall make investigation of all the risks on the property insured; that the company shall pay the full amount of loss or damage, provided the policy was not obtained by fraud, or the property was not fraudulently damaged or destroyed by the insured; that, in the absence of fraud on the part of the insured, the property insured shall be conclusively pre-sumed to be worth as much as the face of the policy; that any agent who issues a policy for an amount greater than the value of the property insured shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction be fined from \$100 to \$500. The other bill, which relates to life insurance, provides that when comments and the state of the sta that when a company contests the payment that when a company contests the payment of a policy for the reason that it was obtained by fraud, the company must, when the suit is filed, pay into court an amount equal to all of the premiums that have been pare, and in the event of the case being decided in favor of the company, all of these premiums must revert to the heirs of the assured. New York fire insurance men do not approve the profire insurance men do not approve the pro-posed Alabama law. President Moore, of the posed Alabama law. President Moore, of the Continental Fire, said the bill was based on a misapprehension of what fire insurance policy is. It is only a contract of indemnity; it promises to pay, not the entire amount of the insurance, but only the amount of the loss. No man can recover more than his loss and, therefore, under the insurance law of New York State he has no inducement to commit arson. Mr. Moore said also that the Alaarson. Mr. Moore said also that the Ala-

bama bill was not in the public interest, because it would increase the insurance premiums. The rate would be higher because the cost of inspecting risks would be greater. And this increased rate would fall heaviest on the poor man, because it would cost almost as much to inspect his property as to insure it.

HE DRINKS TO EXCESS

CHARGES AGAINST DR. THOMAS, OF EVANSVILLE HOSPITAL.

Committee Convinced that He Is Big-Hearted Man, but Not Satisfied with His Management.

Neither the Senate nor the House committee on benevolent institutions had a quorum at the investigation of the Southern Hospital for the Insane at Evansville, Senators Boyd, White and Stuart represented the Senate committee and Representatives Holloway, Harris, Blue and Duncan were the members of the House committee present. Senator McManus and Representatives Stutesman and Wil.iams accompanied the committees, but they were not members. Perry Blue, of Sullivan, and W. L. Swormstedt, of Evansville, members of the board of trustees of the insutution, were present during the examination. The members of the committees returned from Evansville yesterday afternoon at 3 oclock.

A member of the General Assembly, who visited Evansville Saturday and Sunday, reports that the hospital for insane at that place is not in as good condition in every way as the hospitals at Richmond and

Logansport.

In speaking of it he said: "Dr. Thomas, after a very rigid examination from Senator T. E. Boyd, chairman of the committee from the Senate, admitted that there were about nine Republicans in the institution to thirty-four Democrats, who are voters, that he was guilty as charged so far as drinking was concerned, to this extent, 'I sometimes drink five or six glasses of liquor in a day, but I never drink enough to disqualify me from discharging the duties of superintendent. He admitted that they had had a booth fixed up in the institution for the purpose of learning how to vote under the Australian system. It was the opinion of the committee that a colored girl of the institution was pregnant although she had been there about two years. Dr. Thomas claimed he did not drink as much away from home as he did at the institution. He said his mind was employed when away, but when at the institution he found plenty of time to drink. He said that civil service was practiced but could not understand or explain why nine Republicans were employed in the in-stitution against thirty-four Democrats. "A number of the citizens of Evansville declared that Dr. Thomas was unfit for superintendent for the reason that he drank too much; others, that he was indolent and did not work. Another charged that he borrowed money of the employes. A part of the employes appeared before the committee and substantiated this last main charge. A lady physician testified that he could have 50 horrowed money and enother. owed her \$50 borrowed money and another that he owed him \$300. So far as could be learned, however, these were straight business transactions. Dr. Wertz, an ex-trustee of the institution, who resides at Evans-ville, could not say whether the superintendent was a graduate of any medical college. He testified that he was indolent, drank to excess, did not look after the interests of the farm sufficiently and was disposed to not visit the wards often enough. When the Doctor was catechised by Senator Boyd upon the subject of his drinking he broke down and cried like a child. The committee were impressed with the honest, straightforward manner in which he told his story and that Superintendent Thomas, with all his faults, was a big-hearted man. He said he did not allow his employes to drink; when Mr. Boyd asked him if he did not think that he could enforce that rule better if he would ab-

"Many of the wards in the Southern in-stitution belong to that class known as 'disturbed patients.' A large number of applications are on file and no beds for them. The committee adjourned Saturday night at midnight. Senator White, of Spencer, Republican, Representative Williams, of Posey, Democrat, and Mr. Fred Bennett, of Evansville, an expert accountant, were made a special committee to examine the books and report to the General Assembly the results of the investigation at an early date. All the evidence heard in the institution by the committee was taken down by Miss Poore, a stenographer, and will be written up to-day for the benefit of the members of the committees in the rause and Senate."

BIPARTISAN BOARDS.

Committees Will Recommend Their Appointment to the Joint Caucus. Another meeting of the joint Republican caucus is set for to-morrow evening. Practically all the State institutions have now been visited, and the committees know what they want to recommend. The present arrangement is that there shall be no long-winded reports setting forth the findings of the committees that have been engaged in the work of investigation. If the present idea is carried out it will be reported that the committees on penal and benevolent institutions are of the opinion that these institutions should be placed on a nonpartisan hasis and an enabling act will be recombasis, and an enabling act will be recommended. Senator LaFollette will probably draft the bill embodying the bipartisan idea, and it will be made a caucus measure and passed. It will provide for the election of boards for the control of the prisons, reformatories, insane hospitals and schools, and the boards now in control will be legislated out. The selection of these boards lated out. The selection of these boards will be placed in the hands of a board to be composed of the Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State and the Attorney-general.
So far as learned the members of the committees on benevolent institutions are committees on benevolent institutions are a unit in favor of the retention of Dr. Rogers as superintendent of the Logansport hospital, and the sentiment is also favorable to Superintendent Smith, of the Richmond hospital, and Superintendent Charlton, of the Boys' Reform School, at Plainfield. The outlook is not encouraging for the wardens of either of the prisons nor Superintendent Thomas, of the Evansville Hospital for the Insane. Concerning the heads of the other institutions there is noth-

heads of the other institutions there is nothing certain. Each County Prints Its Own Ballots. The bill introduced last Saturday by Representative Longwell, to amend the election law, provides that the several county boards of election shall secure the printing of the State ballots for their counties as well as the county ballots. Representative Longwell states that considering the fact that the counties have to send to 'lanapolis after their State ballots and that it would cause a saving thousand dollars a year to have printed at home. nileage. several a ballots

Senator Shively Returned. Senator Shiveley, who has been detained at his home at Richmond by sickness for the last ten days, arrived last evening, and will resume his place in the Senate this morning.



That Tired Feeling



"I cordially recommend Hood's Sarsaparillato all who may be suffering with indigestion or impure blood, no appetite,

Run Down feeling, or generally out of order. It will surely help any who give it a fair trial, if there is any help for them. I have found it of great benefit for Rheumatism.

We have used Hood's Sarsaparilla two years and have no sick headache spells, pains or tired

feeling." W. N. BARNES, Hartford City, Ind. Hood's Dille aiva pairment entident

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LILLIAN LEWIS. SCENERY CALCIUM EFFECTS
THE BIG STORM

LIVING PICTURES PRICES - Orchestra and side boxes, \$1; dress circle, 75c; balcony, 5uc; gallery, 25c.

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Men and Women A Play of Absorbing Interes'.

A Specially Organized Company. 250 nights in New York, 150 nights in Chicago.
topular Prices vight: Orchestra, 75c; orchestra
cir le, \$1; dress circ e, 5 c; balcony, 25c; gallery,
15c. Matinee: Lower floor, 50c; balcony, 25 c.

ENGLISH'S 3 NIGHTS COMMENCING

THURSDAY FEB. 14, LILIPUTIANS

In the Grand Spectacular Production, "Humpty Dumpty Up to Date"

4 GRAND BALLETS. 150 PEOPLE,

Magnificent Scenery, Novel Tricks and Surprises Giant Kal b-Tallest Man in the World. PRICES—Night: Orchestra and orchestra circle, \$1; dress circle and first two rows balcony, 75c; balance of balcony, 50c; gallery, 25c. Matines—Orchestra and orchestra circle, 75c; dress circle, 50c; balcony, 25c,

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This Afternoon and To-Night, The Famous Acrobatic Comedians BOB......DICK And Their Company of Fun-Makers in THE TROLLEY SYSTEM

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MATINEE at 2. TO-NIGHT at 8. IRWIN BROS.' BIG SHOW.

The National Trio, The American Two Macs,

And Other High Class Cards.

Next Week-GUS HILL'S NOVELTIES. INDIANAPOLIS Veteran Volunteer Fireman's Association CONCERT and BALL.



This entertainment is given for the purpose of couring a fund to help maintain those members who are in need of assistance. We hope the citizens will give us their aid in this good cause. Come and have a good time. TICKETS OF ADMISSION TO C. N. CERT AND BALL, 50c; LADIES FREE, Tickets can be had from the committee or a '99 N. Delaware street. Music by Second Regiment (full). Band. B. F. GRESH, Prest.; G. W. PIT'IS, Vice Prest. D. W. BROUSE, Sec. Committee of Arrangements—Gen. John Coburn. Thos. W. Brouse, J. W. Petty, G. W. Pitts, Dan Klief,

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES.

Indianapolis Union Station ennsylvania Lines Trains Run by Central Time. TICKET OFFICES at Station and at corner Illinois and
Washington Streets.
TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
*Daily * Daily, except Sunday.
FROM INDIANAPOLIS TO LEAVE ARRIVE

Columbus, Ind., and Louisville *3.45 am Pholadelphia and New York.... *4.50 am Philadelphia and New York. 4.50 am
Battimore and washington. 4.50 am
Madison, Ind.—Sumday only 8.25 am
Madison, Ind.—Sumday only 8.25 am
Martinsville and Vincennes. 8.00 am
Madison and Louisville 8.00 am
Philadelphia and New York 7.05 pm
Battimore and Washington 7.05 pm
Dayton and Springfield 7.05 pm
Philadelphia and New York 2.45 pm
Philadelphia and New York 2.45 pm
Philadelphia and New York 2.45 pm
Columbus, Ind., and Louisville 3.25 pm
Knichtstown and Richmond 1.00 pm
Phitsburg and ast 1.400 pm
Phitsburg and ast 1.400 pm

The Sunday Journal, by Mail, \$2 a Year

Columbus, Ind., and Louisville 323 pm Knichtstown and Richmond 4.00 pm Columbus, ind., and Mielison, 4.00 pm Martinsville and Vincennes, 4.00 pm Pitsburg and ast 3.10 pm Payton, Xenia and Col., 0. 5.10 pm Logansport and Chicago 11.20 pm